

For the prevention and cure of
BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS
is recommended
Hahn's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
THIS Medicine has been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings in several parts of the West Indies and in the Southern and Middle States, &c.

The testimony of a number of persons can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience for believing that a dose of these Pills taken once in every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventive; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance: they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Hamilton's Elixir,
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats, catarrhs, and approaching consumptions.—To parents who have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Disorders.

Violent cramps in Consumptions in the stomach and Lowness of spirits in the back Loss of appetite Indigestion Impurity of blood Melancholy Hysterical affection Gout in the stomach Inward weaknesses Pains in the limbs and debility Relaxations, etc.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc, etc.

Lee's Ointment for the Itch.
Warranted an infallible remedy at one aplication, may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

Hahn's true & genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.
So celebrated among the fashionable rougher Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, the basis of other lotions, and of unparalleled efficacy in removing blemishes from the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

Tooth Ache Drops.
The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Hahn's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops
for the cure of agues, remittent and intermitteant fevers.

At the place of sale pamphlets be had gratis, describing cures performed by the above medicinesthe importance and respectability of which, fully every article of this advertisement.

old only wholesale and retail, by
JAMES KENNEDY & SON,
King-st. Alexandria.

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

VOL. XVIII.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1818.

[No. 5186.



For Freight,

The substantial fast sailing schr. ALLEGRO, J. Welch master, burthen 900 barrels—will take freight to the West Indies or coastwise, and in four days will be ready to receive a cargo. Apply to JOHN G. LADD & Co.

Who offer for sale said schr's cargo of 500 casks fresh lime 20 cords hemlock bark 10,000 feet lumber March 24 2w

For Freight or Charter,

The substantial fast sailing ship WINIFRED, Charles W. Gelston master, burthen about 220 tons, will be ready for a cargo in a few days. For terms apply to the captain on board or JOSEPH DEAN.

March 24 6t

For New-York or Boston,

As freight may be, The substantial schooner JANE, burthen 900 barrels, now ready to receive a cargo on board. For terms apply to FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr.

March 20

For Liverpool direct,

The substantial well founded ship RESOLUTION, Theodore F. Jewett, master; burthen 4300 barrels, will sail in a few days. For freight of a few hundred barrels, or passage, apply to CATLETT & IRWIN.

March 20

Salt and Raisins.

THE cargo of the brig MERCATOR, Jas. Parsons master, from St. Uves, of 3000 bushels coarse salt 74 casks raisins

Apply to LAWRSON & FOWLE.

For Freight,

The brig MERCATOR, burthen about 1100 barrels, is nearly a new vessel, in good order, and can be ready in a few days to receive a cargo on board.

March 16 Apply as above.

For Freight or Charter,

The brig CUMBERLAND, now ready to take in. Apply to BUTTS & CAWGOOD.

March 14

For Freight,

The fine ship OCEAN, H. Fowle master, carries 3600 barrels, in complete order, and can be ready to receive a cargo on board in three days. Apply to LAWRSON & ROWLE.

Who have in store for sale,

12000 bushels coarse and fine SALT, suitable for the fisheries

500 sack Liverpool blown do.

15 hds. New-Orleans Sugars

50 bbls. Muscovado Sugars

8 chests Imperial tea

200 bals Russia duck, first quality

250 pieces brown white Russia sheetings

50 Russia diapers

7 tons hemp

25 pipes Sicily Madeira wine, 2 years old, and of superior quality

5 pipes London particular do.

200 boxes candle sticks

50 brown soap

500 reams wrapping paper

25 boxes Turkey lugs

250 assorted crates Liverpool ware dining sets china

Boston and Chelmsford window glass

Also, for Freight,

The ship WILHELMINA, John Baxter master, burthen 4000 barrels, is an excellent vessel, and can be ready in a few days to take a cargo on board. Apply to LAWRSON & FOWLE.

Stone Masons

WANTED for Fort Washington, on the Potomac, and Old Point Comfort, Chesapeake Bay; for which liberal wages will be given.

W. K. ARMISTEAD,

Lt. col. com'g 2d Eng. Dep't.

February 17

Written Proposals

WILL be received on Monday 36th inst. by the superintendent of police, for cleansing the streets, lanes and alleys, agreeably to the law of the corporation, for one year from the 1st of April next.

GEORGE CORVELL, S.P.

March 20

Sale.

The subscriber will sell on the 1st

of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, several fine draft Horses and four

rope of well broke Oxen; also, House Furniture—on a liberal credit. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

C. F. WHITING.

Morven, near Alexandria, Va.

September 13 sthif

L. P. Madiera.

A FEW casks Mess. Murdock, Vonille, Wardrop & Co's London Particular Madiera, of fine quality, for sale by Jan 31

W. HODGSON.

Bank Stock.

I WISH to purchase 60 shares FARMERS' BANK STOCK, or three or four thousand Dollars in the Banks of Alexandria or Potowmack.

JAMES S. SCOTT.

January 28

Fish Barrels.

I WILL contract to deliver at Pomona warehouse, by the 23rd March next, from 800 to 1000 white and red oak FISH BARRELS, at the market price.

Wm. D. BEALL,

near Piscataway.

March 9

Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber has this day received, a large and elegant assortment of Bolting Cloths, of a superior quality, which will be offered for sale at the store of Messrs. Butts & Cawood, King-street, Alex'a, where he intends keeping a complete assortment in FUTURE

Sept. 6 AMOS ALEXANDER.

Notice.

THE subscriber having taken into partnership Mr. Thomas Irwin, Jr., the business in future will be conducted under the firm of CATLETT & IRWIN. All those having claims against me, are requested to present them and receive their money; and all those indebted, are respectfully solicited to make payment with as little delay as possible.

CHARLES I. CATLETT.

March 9

For Sale.

157 bales and boxes burlaps, tickenburgs, oziburgs, bessians, creas, plati-las, estopillas, britanies, choletas and dowlas

200 boxes consisting of half pint, pint, quart tumblers and decanters

200 boxes elegant cut glass, containing cordial glasses, wines, tumblers, pitchers, plates and dishes

200 boxes window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12

80 chests hyson and imperial teas

4000 pieces short yellow nankeens

2000 do. long yellow do.

167 boxes India China, consisting of dining sets, tea sets, cups and saucers, pint bowls, dining and desert plates, flat and deep

6 pipes, 10 half pipes and 20 quar-

ter casks very sup. London Particular Madeira Wine, from Gordon, Duff, Inglis & Co.

German steel, very sup. quality copper pots and tea-kettles, soap, candles and nails—for sale on reasonable terms.

CATLETT & IRWIN.

October 11

Tanning and Currying.

JOSEPH HESTON continues to carry on the above business at his old stand in Prince street, between Water and Union streets, where he will be always ready to execute orders in his line with promptness and despatch.

He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Leather,

of as various qualities as can be found in any shop in the District—which he will dispose of at very low prices for cash.

11 mo. 11

February 19

New Clover Seed.

OF Pennsylvania growth, and represented to be very fine, received this day and for sale by T. CRUSE.

March 10

ENGLISH AND GERMAN

ALMANACS, for 1818.

JUST published and for sale by the gross, dozen or single one.

By JOHN A. SWART.

Who has on hand,

a large stock of writing and letter paper,

pasteboards, slates, blank books, quilts,

sealing wax, wafers, playing cards, and

paper for rooms.

ALSO,

Family and common bibles and testa-

mories, prayer books, psalm and hymn

books, with many other established reli-

gious works of merit. A general assort-

ment of

School Books,

Among which are, the Greek and Latin

Classics, Dilworth's, Webster's, Mayor's,

Comley's, Murray's, Columbian and Phi-

ladelphian spelling books, Murray's, Web-

ster's, Ashe's and Comley's grammars,

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**ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.**

PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.
BOSTON STREET.

Daily Gazette 87...Country Gazette 85.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1818.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASH-

INGTON.

Friday, March 27, 1818.

The debate on Mr. Clay's proposed amendment to the Annual Appropriation Bill, the object of which, by the bye, however enigmatical it may appear, is the recognition by our government of the independence of the Spanish American provinces, was yesterday continued in a committee of the whole, when Mr. Lowndes rose to deliver his sentiments upon the question, and observed that it was his persuasion, in which he believed he was joined by the speaker, that of all conditions, that of peace was the most desirable and favorable to the interests of this country; at all times of great value, it was at this time particularly our very best policy. Before the house, therefore, applied itself to any one particular measure of policy, it was their duty solicitor to inquire whether in any and in what degree it had in it a tendency to promote war. While he said this, he wished to have it understood that he would be one of the last to recommend any policy at variance, either with the honor of this nation or the rights of others.

As to the right of the people of South America to establish their independence, he said it required no proof; it was obvious and undeniable—and no less obvious and undeniable was the right of this country to go to war for, or to recognize the independent sovereignty of any of those provinces; but the question was, would it be prudent? would it be sound policy? And as the constitution had deposited the power to decide upon it in the executive, nothing could be more improper than for congress to interpose; not only because that was a prerogative constitutionally lodged in the president, but because the grounds of negotiation must be best known to that branch of the government—depending as they did, not on abstract reasoning, but on matters of fact and the conduct of the parties. They, therefore, who were advocates for the measure, ought to explain the grounds upon which that house could imagine itself possessed of a knowledge of facts superior to that of the executive. For himself, he avowed that he did not know whether the executive had any particular knowledge about them, but as he knew, that the house had not—and he could easily own for his own particular part that, with the exertion of much diligence in inquiry, he was able to obtain but little; and that very uncertain knowledge of the situation of those provinces; as an extraordinary instance in illustration of which, he assured the house that he had not yet been able to ascertain the number of the provinces—he once had understood that they were twenty; he had also heard that they were but thirteen. And he did not know upon what presumption the house could take upon itself to interfere with the appointed duties of the executive government except on some impropriety in its conduct, of which not a single instance could be shown—for it was but a short time after their public assertion of their independence by the Spanish provinces, that an expedition was sent out by the executive to inquire into the reality of that circumstance, and the situation of that people; and this was abundant evidence that on the part of the president there existed no criminal indifference on the subject—nothing of a kind to induce the house to substitute their own imperfect information in the place of that of the executive. It was enough, Mr. Lowndes thought, that having from time to time received the report of their independence, he had done all he could to acquire a certainty of it. The speaker had said that the independence of Rio de la Plata was declared in 1810—but Mr. Lowndes denied it, and said that in 1815 not one half of that province owned the supremacy of their congress—the western parts disowned it; and so far were they from being ardent, as the speaker had suggested, in pursuit and maintenance of their independence, that they resented the imposition of it, and finding that they were accused of intending to effect their independence, repelled the accusation not only in public

manifesto, but with arms.—In short, they not only refused to assert their independence, but indignantly rejected it. Could such conduct as this, Mr. Lowndes asked, be considered as a valid claim to independence?

In another point of view Mr. Lowndes maintained the proposition before the house to be exceptionable. He deprecated expressing opinions in one branch of our government to influence another branch. It impaired the confidence of foreign nations in our government by holding out to them the idea that the branches of which it was composed were divided against each other, and against the executive; while, according to the constitution, the executive was the object to which foreign governments were to look for intercourse. This would be, to a certain extent, the effect of passing this proposition, which, while it would therefore be so far hurtful, could not possibly produce any benefit whatsoever to Spanish America. If the house wished to express an opinion at all upon the occasion, the only proper mode of doing it was by an express resolution. Assuredly an appropriation bill was not an act in which to incorporate it; for the principle had long been established that no question of a doubtful nature, and still less a vague opinion, ought not to be admitted into a bill of this nature.

Mr. Lowndes admitted that we had a right to recognize a government which had declared itself independent, and even to go to war about it; but he did not think that we were bound in duty, as had been said, to do either. It was not every right that ought to be exercised. By not recognizing the new government, we could not be said to do injustice; nor could it be said that we were bound by any positive claim or duty to recognize them. In case of the conquest of a country the conquerors had not, by the law of nations, a claim on other nations to be recognized as possessors of the land—When the French took Geneva or Hanover, neither they nor any others ever dreamt of its being the duty of the other sovereign powers of Europe to recognize them.

Mr. Lowndes owned that he did believe the recognition of those people's independence would not cause a declaration of war by Spain. That was a point, however, on which they could not be certain. It ought to be enough, however, to know that it was doubtful, to prevent us from doing an useless act. In like manner he did not believe that the bare recognition would incite Eng'land to declare war against us; but he thought that a war with Spain might produce a war with England, and on this point he disagreed with the speaker—England would not wish tranquillity see Cuba and Porto Rico in our possession. As to any political advantage from it he was not sanguine; for he could see no reason for thinking that the South Americans will be easily separated from England—facts indeed spoke against that hope, for at Venezuela the government had already made discriminations in favor of English vessels.

Mr. Robertson spoke in favor of the amendment.

Gen. Samuel Smith said he had no notion of becoming the adviser of the executive authority: his duty then was as a representative, and that only would he or ought he to do. Commissioners had been sent to La Plata and Chili—that showed that the president meant to act effectually when they returned, and the house in common decency was bound to wait for that event—Should the house, then, be asked, act precipitately on their own vague misinformation and not pause till they had circumstantial intelligence to guide them? He stated facts to show that the establishment of South American Independence would materially injure the trade of the United States—that they could from Mexico send wheat and flour to market cheaper than we can from our rivers, and would rival us in all our articles of produce. Our very whaling vessels he said had at Chili got cargoes of wheat and brought them to a profitable market. Mr. Smith then gave a history of the necessary course of that side, which showed that the precious metals would not be an advantageous article of commerce to the U States. He then demonstrated that if there was a war between us and Spain, England would remain neutral and sweep away the whole carrying trade of the world—so that he

would rather have a war with England than that England should be neutral and we at war with Spain. Our seamen would go into British ships and for many years we should not be able to recover the carrying trade.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, made a speech in favor of the amendment, which displayed much genuine feeling and honorable ardor in the general cause of liberty.

The committee rose and the house adjourned.

The above is rather a parcel of disjointed fragments of Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Smith's speeches, than a transcript of the speeches themselves.

From the Savannah Republican, March 18.

IMPORTANT—if true.

We are informed that a respectable farmer, who was in town yesterday, reported that an Indian runner arrived on the frontier of Tattnall county, on the 11th inst. bringing information that the savages had made an unsuccessful attempt to surprise the forces under Gen. Jackson at a place called the Hamstock, near Flint river. It was night when our army was assailed, but so well were their arms directed, that FIVE HUNDRED of the enemy were left dead on the field, and among them several whites and negroes. All the wounded were carried off; so that their exact loss could not be ascertained. Jackson is represented as having lost one hundred men in killed and wounded.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

The people inhabiting the southern section of this state, have so long been exposed to the tomahawk of the ruthless Indians, that we hoped before now to have heard of some measures being taken for their security; but from the following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, it appears that our hopes have been vain. The fault lies somewhere; it ought to be redressed. Humanity and every blander feeling implanted by nature in the human breast, as well as our laws, make it the imperious duty of those in authority to arrest this carnage, this waste of the lives of the most useful class of our citizens, by the ferocious denizens of the wilderness.

Bethel, (Gwynn ey, Ga.) March 13.

Having written you two days ago, I have nothing to communicate, but the disagreeable news (which I have just received from unquestionable authority) that one hundred Indians have been seen sixteen miles from this place on the Satilla. Two or three days ago they killed a white man. The people are all moving off as quick as they can; and if some assistance be not given us, we shall be obliged to remove likewise."

Hudson, N. York, March 17.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

It is but seldom that we read of a more narrow escape from apparently impending death, than will appear in the following instance: Jacob Spaunberg, J. Miller and Capt. Mark Blather, of the town of Livingston, in this county, during the late flood, while endeavoring to ward off the enormous quantities of ice which were coming down Boeuf Janson's kill, from the gate of the flume of said Blather's grist mill, the flume gave way, and Mr. Spaunberg, together with the flume, were thrown into the rushing current of the creek, and were precipitated down a very craggy fall of the height of nearly one hundred feet, to the utter astonishment of every one who beheld the dreadful scene. He went down amidst cakes of ice, pieces of timber, and the foam of the waters, so that the spectators immediately lost sight of him, and supposed him to be drowned or dashed in pieces. But, strange as it may appear, although at first he went to the bottom, he arose, and was carried down the rapid stream to the distance of half a mile, when happening to be driven near the shore, he caught hold of a shrub bush, by which he drew himself out of the water. Being so much bruised as to be unable to walk, he literally crept up the hill to a neighboring house, about a quarter of a mile from the creek, where he received every kind and humane attention. From thence he was carried home, to the astonishment of his distressed family, who expected never to see even his lifeless body. It is said that Mr. Spaunberg had so far recovered from the bodily injury he had received, as to be able to attend to his business.

From the N. Y. Com. Adver. March 25.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

To our Boston correspondent we are indebted for a file of Halifax papers to the 14th instant, inclusive. A paper of the 4th states, that on the 2d "his excellency the earl of Dalhousie gave his assent to the bill regulating the act regulating the plaster trade."

The Acadian Recorder of the 14th instant gives the following account of the unfortunate situation of the sloop Alert, captain Snow, which sailed from this port with provisions and clothing for the settlers at St. John's:

"The American sloop Alert, Snow, from New-York, with a cargo of provisions, &c. for the distressed inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, put into Pops's Harbor on the 6th instant in distress, having sprung a leak—her sails split and torn, one man lost overboard, and another frozen. The Earl Bathurst,

lieutenant Stewart, sent from this port last week to allay her relief and supplies, has since returned, with information that whenever the ice breaks up, the sloop will proceed on her voyage."

Halifax, March 14.

By an arrival from Antigua we have been favored with the following extract:

"Several seizures have been lately made at Antigua and St. Kitts, of a very serious nature. It appears by an old act of Parliament (so little regarded for a long time past, as to be considered obsolete) that an order in council was necessary to enable European ships to carry gunpowder, which they are in the habit of doing, for the purpose of committing fire to the powder duty in the colonies—this being neglected, five vessels have been seized at St. Kitts and Nevis by admiral Harvey, and one at Antigua by the Chiders. It is supposed they will all be condemned."

Prices at Halifax, March 13—Beef, mess, 9ds; bread, ship, 35 a 40s; candle mould, 3 2 a 3 3; dice sperm, 3 a 3 3; flour, sup. 6ds; scarce; hoops 80; lard 1 a 1 5; brisk; molasses, W. 1 2 6 a 2 8; pitch 17 6 a 20; tar 19 6 a 13; tobacco 22 6; turpentine 25 6; rice 55 a 40; rum, W. 1 4 5 a 4 6; tobacco, fig. 2 6 a 5; do. leaf, 1 3 a 1 6; shot 50; tins, hyson, 7 a 8; do. tea 5 6; barley 7 6.

Gov. bills, 30 days, 5 per cent. prem.

Seasonable British goods, well laid in,

55 per cent. advance.

Gleanings from English Papers.

We are furnished by the politeness of a much respected friend with a file of English papers, containing however, intelligence not more recent than that received by the arrivals at New-York. The President's message is spoken of in very flattering terms as a luminous and able document, and what is further evidence of a conciliatory spirit, we have not found one word in the large file of in our possession, against the character of this country. The English Journal rejoices in our prosperity, and we hope that our countrymen possess magnanimity enough to retort such civility, and to shew that we are as capable of banishing resentment as our former enemies are. Blessings in exchange for curses, we have no right to expect—The papers have given at great length the trial of Mr. Tone, who was indicted for parodying passages from the liturgy. Mr. Bone argued his own case, and abused the counsellors, ministers, bishops, nobility, and prince regent—he was on three separate indictments acquitted of the charge, for on this point there was no question—he boldly justified the words and shewed by evidence that if he was guilty, Mr. Canning had been guilty, some of the bishops had been guilty, some of the nobility were equally criminal—all of whom had at some time or other employed their pens in making parodies on the sacred writings. The court again and again interrupted the prisoner by reminding him that the guilt of others afforded no justification for him. Still the popular answer was ready on the part of the prisoner—it I am guilty, why were not these dignitaries also brought to justice! After the trial, a meeting was held consisting of such friends of the people as Lord Cochrane, Burdett, Wathams, Wolfer, and Bulwer, who made up a large subscription for the benefit of Mr. Tone, who has also now become a patriot of the first brilliance.—Lord Cochrane addressed the company, and declared that he thought the trial by jury a most capital thing, and uttered many astute compliments on its excellence. The noble Lord is evidently much better pleased with the trial by jury now than he was in his own case, when he had the honor not to be acquitted, but convicted. The ministerial papers are full of invectives on the character of bishop Landaff. A son of the bishop's but it seems published a volume consisting of his father's private papers, in which that prelate expresses much contempt for his brother bishop, Mr. Pitt, and the royal family. A work has been recently published containing anecdotes selected from the papers of a celebrated English statesman, now no more. During the trial of Lord Melville, this member of parliament wrote to one of his political confederates, that it would be much more easy for himself and his colleagues to drive the noble Lord from office, (the object of the impeachment,) if the popular clamour was set in motion. The hint was sufficient—addresses, memorials, and remonstrances, petitions, resolutions, &c. pouring upon the royal ear with such redundancy, that his majesty bowed to the storm, and Lord Melville was compelled to resign. The key to all this political intrigue is found here. This correspondence of this celebrated statesman informs us that all these papers were the work of one hand—that having written a petition for the removal of lord Melville, he varied the phrasology a little and made the same ideas assume the shape of a remonstrance—this was again altered and it wore the appearance of an address from a corporate body—this undergoes another alteration, and it now puts upon us a formidable string of patriotic resolutions—the style is altered again, and these resolutions are now changed into a memorial—these addresses, memorials, petitions, and remonstrances are then distributed abroad, and each one decorated with a long and formidable tail of signatures before they take in the presence

of agitated majesty. How little did the king, the members of the house of parliament, how little did Lord Melville himself, think that all this formidable speech was created by a needy scribbler at his writing desk who was working for wages without any more personal animosity against Lord Melville than he felt against the wishes of Alexander the Great.

The London papers denominate the letter of the Emperor Alexander to the Duke of Wellington, recently published, a *monetary*. They do not say what authority they have for this statement; but one thing is very plain, whether genuine or counterfeit no one has yet been able to understand it.

[*Balt. Fed. Repub.*]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 25.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The following message was received from the President of the United States; To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States,

I now lay before congress all the information in the possession of the Executive, respecting the war with the Seminoles, and the measures which it has been thought proper to adopt, for the safety of our fellow citizens, on the frontier exposed to their ravages. The enclosed documents shew that the hostility of this tribe were unprovoked, the offspring of a spirit, long cherished and often manifested towards the United States, and that, in the present instance, it was extending itself to other tribes, and daily assuming a more serious aspect.

As soon as the nature and object of this combination were perceived, the Major General commanding the Southern division of the troops of the United States, was ordered to the theatre of action, charged with the management of the war, & vested with the powers necessary to give it effect. The season of the year being unfavorable to active operations, and the recesses of the country affording shelter to these savages, in case of retreat, may prevent a prompt termination of the war, but it may be fairly presumed, that it will not be long before this tribe and its associates receive the punishment which they have provoked and justly merited.

As almost the whole of this tribe inhabits the country within the limits of Florida, Spain was bound, by the treaty of 1795, to restrain them from committing hostilities against the United States. We have seen, with regret, that her government has altogether failed to fulfil this obligation, nor are we aware that it made any effort to that effect. When we consider her utter inability to check, even in the slightest degree, the movements of this tribe, by her very small and inconsiderate force, in Florida, we are not disposed to ascribe the failure to any other cause. The inability however of Spain to maintain her authority over the territory and Indians, within her limits, and in consequence to fulfil the treaty, ought not to expose the United States to other and greater injuries. Where the authority of Spain ceases to exist, there the United States have a right to pursue their enemy, on a principle of self defence. In this instance, the right is more complete and obvious, because we shall perform only what Spain was bound to have performed herself. To the high obligations and privileges of this great and sacred right of self-defence, will the movement of our troops be strictly confined. Orders have been given to the general in command not to enter Florida, unless it be in pursuit of the enemy, and in that case to respect the Spanish authority wherever it is maintained and he will be instructed to withdraw his forces from the province, as soon as he shall have reduced that tribe to order and secured our fellow citizens in that quarter, by satisfactory arrangements, against its unprovoked and savage hostility in future.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 25.

Another message was received from the president of the United States, in compliance with the resolution of this House of the 10th December last, transmitting a copy of the documents which it is thought proper to communicate relating to the independence and condition of the Spanish provinces of South America.

Another message was also received from the president, in conformity to a resolution of the House of Representatives, transmitting a statement of the items of expenditure by the commissioners under certain articles of the treaty of Ghent.

These several messages with the accompanying documents were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed—and the House adjourned at a late hour.

Alex'a. Common Council.

MARCH 26, 1818.

Nathaniel S. Wise, the member elect from the third ward in the place of Gov. Deane, resigned, appeared, and after being qualified took his seat.

The Council went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Morgan in the chair, when the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a

tax laying a tax for paying the same" was read and amended. The same, as amended, was read a third time, and the amendment concurred in by the Council, in pass.

Ordered, That the superintendent of police be told he is hereby directed to cause that part of the county wharf which was injured by the late gale of wind to be immediately repaired, and charge the expense to the general fund.

Ordered, That Messrs. Lee and Morgan be a committee to enquire whether any and what amendments are necessary in the law relating to the exhibition of plays, shows, or other public exhibition, and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill for the inspection of fish, beef and pork, which was read a first time and laid on the table.

Ordered, That Messrs. Smith and Grid be a committee to examine into the state of the powder house, and report the same to Council.

Mr. Morgan asked for and obtained leave to bring in a bill for issuing due bills, which was read a first time and laid on the table.

The committee appointed to bring in a bill to amend the charter of the town reported the same, which was read and laid on the table.

On balloting for a board of health, the following persons were duly elected:

Jonah Thompson, North of King-st.

of agitated majesty. How little did the king, the members of the house of parliament, how little did Lord Melville himself, think that all this formidable uproar was created by a needy scribbler at his writing desk who was working toils without any more personal animosity against Lord Melville than he felt against the ashes of Alexander the Great. The London papers denounce the act, the Emperor Alexander to the Duke of Wellington, recently published, TORGORY. They do not say what they have for this statement; but one thing is very plain, whether genuine or counterfeited no one has yet been able to understand it.

[Balt. Fed. Repub.]

CONGRESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Wednesday, March 25.

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE was received from the President of the United States; To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I now lay before congress all the information in the possession of the Executive, respecting the war with the Seminoles, and the measures which it has been thought proper to adopt, for the safety of our fellow citizens, on the frontier exposed to their ravages. The enclosed documents shew that the hostilities of this tribe were unprovoked, the offspring of a spirit, long cherished and often manifested towards the United States, and that, in the present instance, it was extending itself to other tribes, and daily assuming a more serious aspect. As soon as the nature and object of this combination were perceived, the Major General commanding the Southern division of the troops of the United States, was ordered to the theatre of action, charged with the management of the war, & vested with the powers necessary to give it effect. The season of the year being unfavorable to active operations, and the recesses of the country affording shelter to these savages, in case of retreat, may prevent a prompt termination of the war, but it may be fairly presumed, that it will not be long before this tribe and its associates receive the punishment which they have provoked and justly merited.

As almost the whole of this tribe inhabits the country within the limits of Florida, Spain was bound, by the treaty of 1795, to restrain them from committing hostilities against the United States. We have seen, with regret, that her government has altogether failed to fulfil this obligation, nor are we aware that it made any effort to that effect. When we consider her utter inability to check, even in the slightest degree, the movements of this tribe, by her very small and incomplete force, in Florida, we are not disposed to ascribe the failure to any other cause. The inability however of Spain to maintain her authority over the territory and Indians, within her limits, and in consequence to fulfil the treaty, ought not to expose the United States to other and greater injuries. Where the authority of Spain ceases to exist, there the United States have a right to pursue their enemy, on a principle of self-defence. In this instance, the right is more complete and obvious, because we shall perform only what Spain was bound to have performed herself. To the high obligations and privileges of this great and sacred right of self-defence, will the movement of our troops be strictly confined. Orders have been given to the general in command not to enter Florida, unless it be in pursuit of the enemy, and in that case to respect the Spanish authority wherever it is maintained and he will be instructed to withdraw his forces from the province, as soon as he shall have reduced that tribe to order and secured our fellow citizens in that quarter, by satisfactory arrangements, against its unprovoked and savage hostility in future.

JAMES MONROE.

Another message was received from the president, in conformity to a resolution of the House of Representatives, transmitting a statement of the sums of expenditure by the commissioners of certain articles of the treaty of Washington, March 25.

Another message was also received in the president, in conformity to a resolution of the House of Representatives, transmitting a statement of the sums of expenditure by the commissioners of the accompanying documents were ordered to be printed—and the House adjourned at a late hour.

x'a. Common Council.

MARCH 26, 1813.

CHARLES S. WISE, the member elect of the third ward in the place of G. A. LEWIS, resigned, appeared, and after qualified took his seat.

Council went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Morgan in the chair, the act entitled "An act to amend and qualify an act to establish a

which, calling a tie for paying the same, was read and amended. This bill, as amended, was read a third time, and the amendments concurred in by the Council, and passed.

Ordered, That the superintendent of police be and he is hereby directed to cause that part of the county wharf which was injured by the late gale of wind to be immediately repaired, and charge the expense to the general fund.

Resolved, That Messrs. Lee and Morgan be recommended to enquire whether any and what amendments are necessary in the law relating to the exhibition of plays, shows, or other public exhibition, and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill for the inspection of fish, beef and pork, which was read a first time and laid on the table.

Ordered, That Messrs. Smith and Gird be a committee to examine into the state of the powder house, and report the same to Council.

Mr. Morgan asked for and obtained leave to bring in a bill for issuing diplomas, which was read a first time and laid on the table.

The committee appointed to bring in a bill to amend the charter of the town reported the same, which was read and laid on the table.

On balloting for a board of health, the following persons were duly elected:

Jonah Thompson, } North of King-st.

James Douglass, } Between King

John Roberts, } and Prince streets.

John Muncaster, } South of Prince st.

Thomas Lawrason, } William Harper,

An act to keep in repair the gravel part of Washington-street was read a first time and laid on the table.

Ordered, That the superintendent of police have all the stalls and benches in the market square (without the pavement) removed as soon as the stalls in the new market house are rented, and have the square so regulated as to pass off the water into the street, and that because the benches under the portico stand between the pillars to be put up and repaid: the expense to be charged to the general fund.

Ordered, That the clerk of the market, under the direction of Messrs. Morgan and McGuire, be and he is hereby directed to proceed, after due notice given in the newspapers, to rent for the term of one year all the stalls in the new and old market houses.

Ordered, That the street commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause the pavement of Fairfax-street, between Cameron and Queen streets, to be raised to the graduation and pavement of the intersection of Queen-street, and charge the expense to the second ward.

Extract from the minutes.

Test, I. P. THOMPSON, C. C.

AN ACT

Establishing the salaries of the officers of the corporation for the year eighteen hundred and eighteen.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Common Council of the town of Alexandria, That the mayor be allowed for his services for the present year the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, to be computed from the first day of his appointment to office, and that it shall be duty to ask and demand for every attestation under the seal of his office the sum of two dollars, except when such attestation shall be for the use of the Common Council of Alexandria, which shall be considered an addition to his salary.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the following officers shall have and receive, as a compensation for their respective services for the present year, the following sums, to wit:

The clerk of the Council and auditor, five hundred dollars.

The superintendent of police, five hundred dollars.

The superintendent of the watch, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Each watchman, two hundred and seventy five dollars.

The keeper of the powder house, one hundred and fifty dollars.

The clerk of the market, three hundred dollars.

Pensioner of the poor house, two hundred dollars.

Which said several sums of money shall be paid quarterly out of any moneys in the treasurer's hands, for general purposes.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the laws and orders which may be passed by the Common Council, and all orders and publications issued by the mayor, shall be published in the newspapers in the town of Alexandria; and that there shall be allowed to the editors of each of the said papers seventy-five dollars.

Wanted,

TWO BOYS, as apprentices to the Shipwright business, from 12 to 15 years of age, of good character and connections. Boys from the country would be preferred. ROBT. HUNTER.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the passing thereof.

Passed in Council, March 14, 1813.
J. H. MOORE, President
Approved 19th March, 1813.
JACOB HOFFMAN, Mayor.

A True Copy. Test,
I. P. THOMPSON, C. C.

At a quarterly meeting of the Relief Fire Company, March 5, 1813, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Thomas Vowell, esq. Treasurer,
Thomas Preston, Thomas Vowell, } Commanders.
Robert Anderson, John A. Stewart,
James Harris, Horace Field, Regulators.

Isaac Entwistle, Charles Shadé, Subordinate Direc'trs.

Silas Reed, John Johnston,
H. B. Deagen, V. Harper, Trustees.

March 26

St

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE
MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA. MARCH 27.

CLEANED.

Brig Cumberland, Nelson, for St. Thomas's.

ME. MURKIN, YDAD.

Sloop Ocean, Middletown, hence, ar. at

Norfolk 2d instant, 48 hours.

Sloop Concordia, Grant, cl. at Norfolk

23d instant, for port.

Big Emerald, Rhodes, from N. York,

at Hampton Roads 23d inst. bound for

this port.

Letter Bag at the E. C. House.

Ship Resolution, Capt. Jewett, for Liverpool, 5th April.

MARCH 26

Piano Forte Tuning.

A DE LUCE.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Jas.

and Gentlemen of Alexandria that

having to pass some time each week

in this city, he wishes to devote part of

it to TUNING. Orders left at Mr. Robert

Gray's bookstore, will be punctually attended to.

M. March 26 - 6t

MARCH 26

Dramatic Olio.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. L. EGG.

ON MONDAY EVENING, March 30,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

At the school-room formerly occupied by Mrs. Poston, in Court-street,

A DIVERTISEMENT,

Songs, Glees, Duets and Recitations.

For particulars see the bills.

Tickets, One Dollar each, to be had at

R. Gray's book-store, and at the room.

To commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

March 28

New Publications, &c.

JUST received for sale by the sub-

scribers,

Rob Roy, 2 vols.

Knight of St. John, 2 vols.

Rosabella, 3 vols.

Manners, 2 vols.

Quakers, a tale.

Jess's Tutor's Assistant

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small

Walsh's do.

Jackson's Bookkeeping

Gurney's Treatise of Short-hand

Walker's School Dictionary

do. improved

Adam's Latin Grammar

Hardie's Selecter & Vet

Philidor on Chess

Cumming's Geography and Atlas

Adam's Roman Antiquities

Tooke's Pantheon—Dictionary of Qua-

tions

Western Gazetteer, or Emigrant's Di-

rectory

Valuable Secrets in Arts and Trade

Cove on Fruit Trees—Domestic Con-

cernery

McMahon's Treatise on Gardening

Memoirs and Remains of the Reverend

Charles Buck

Border's Village Sermons, 3 vols.

Doddridge's Life and Progress of Re-

ligion in the Soul

JAS. KENNEDY & SON.

March 28

Furniture, &c.

JUST received per schr Planet, and

for sale, in addition to my former

stock, an assortment of

Chairs

Bureaus

Tables

Bedsteads

Jersey Wagons, &c.

ALSO,

Toilet Tables, cast steel Axes, and

Two elegant Sideboards, Baltimore

fashion.

MARCH 25

SAMUEL WARD.

3v

WANTED,

TWO BOYS, as apprentices to the

Shipwright business, from 12 to 15

years of age, of good character and

connections. Boys from the country

would be preferred.

ROBT. HUNTER.

March 25

Salt afloat.
1600 BUSHELS Liver & coarse
Salt, on board brig Leop-
ard, at Merchant's wharf, for sale by
PH. ADAMS

Alexand

HOUSES, LANDS, &c.

To Rent.

FOR the ensuing season, a Fishery called RUM POINT, at the mouth of Mattawoman creek, on the Potomac river. It is excellent houses for the accommodation of hands, and curing any number of fish. Apply to the subscriber residing in Alexandria.

A Sine and Boat adapted to the above shore, will be sold on moderate terms for cash.

G. MASON.

March 13 d3w*

Wharf Lot for Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY the first of April next, will be exposed at public sale, the WHARF on the south side of Queen street dock, late in possession of Andrew Bartle. Terms will be made known on the day of sale—and if not sold, will be rented for one year. Enquire of

ANDREW JAMISON,

March 17 dts*

Eligible Building Lots.

THE subscriber will sell or lease on ground rent, for a term of years, or forever, several Lots eligibly situated on Fairfax-street, opposite the public square, on Cameron-st. near the Bank of Alexandria, and on Union-Street, opposite Messrs. McGuire & Co.'s lumber yard, which streets are paved. Also, sundry Lots on Water and Princess sts.

March 16 J. C. HERBERT.

Productive Property for sale.

THE LOT OF GROUND, southwest corner of Duke and Fairfax streets, 50 feet by 70, more or less, on which is a stately four story brick house, and a frame house attached. With a moderate sum of money, this property may be repaired, so as to yield an income of about \$400 per annum.—If not sold by private contract, it will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday, 14th April next.

For terms apply to

ISAAC ROBBINS, Agent.

March 21 dth2w

To Rent.

THAT very valuable stand for the grocery business, at present occupied by the subscriber, situate between Water and Union streets, and near Conway's wharf.

I wish also to sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the above property—it will be sold a bargain. For terms apply to

JAMES YOUNG,

January 31 dthif

For Rent.

A NEAT two-story brick DWELLING-HOUSE, in the lower end of Peter-st. Enquire of WM. YEATES.

Sd. no. 18 wfm2w

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of 80 acres of land, on the Colchester road, five miles from Alexandria, adjoining the lands of Haywood Foote and Dennis Johnston. The greater part of this tract is fine meadow land, abundantly supplied with water. Also one other tract of 261 acres, on the Ravensworth road, about 5 miles from Alexandria, and one mile from the first mentioned tract, adjoining land of Thos. Janney and Mr. McPherson: the greater part of this tract is in wood, the soil good and highly susceptible of improvement from the use of plaster. If these lands are not sold before the first of January next, they will then be for rent.

CHARLES SIMMS.

June 18

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, about 2000 acres of land in Fairfax county, not more than seven to nine miles from Alexandria. The property is well watered, has a sufficiency of wood, and (judging from the condition of small and well cultivated farms that adjoin it,) it is highly susceptible of improvement.—It is at present divided into tenements, of from one to two hundred acres each provided with a dwelling house, out houses, a garden and orchard; and might, of course, be laid off into four or five very compact farms. The principal object of the subscriber, being the introduction of a good system of husbandry into his neighbourhood, he will sell on very moderate terms, give a long credit on the whole amount of the purchase money, and require no other interest, than what the present rent of the land pays, being about 3 per cent. on its estimated value.

W.M. H. FITZHUGH.

Ravensworth, August 2 dthif

Chantilly.

FOR SALE, or exchange for real property, or bank stock in the District of Columbia, three undivided fourth parts of the real estate of John Coffee, dec'd., containing 530 acres, lying in the county of Fairfax, Va., between Bull Run and Occoquan, 3 miles from the latter place, the southern state road passing through it, occupied by Captain Cornelius Wells for the present year. Those who wish to purchase or exchange will view the premises and know the terms, on application to

SOLOMON PARSONS,

To Alexandria or

RICHARD WILSON.

In Washington City.

January 28 w3m

To Rent.

A CONVENIENT STORE and DWELLING on Prince-street, now occupied by Mrs. Coleman. For terms apply to JAMES GALT.

February 18 tf

To Rent.

THAT large and pleasantly situated three story brick Dwelling House, at the corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets, recently occupied by Mrs. Crockett. Possession may be given immediately. Apply to J. L. MCKENNA.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Two elegant Frame MANTLES and two of Italian Marble. Feb. 6

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE, a HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND, 55 by 70 feet, situate at the corner of Duke and Union streets, occupied by David Mankins—subject to a lien to said Mankins. Also,

One HOUSE and LOT on Fairfax-st. occupied by Joshua Riddle. Also,

One VACANT LOT, corner of Fairfax and Wilkes streets. Also,

Two HOUSES and LOTS on Wilkes street, occupied by Mr. Frazier. Also,

One HALF WATER LOT near the property of Joseph Dean. Also,

A VACANT LOT, corner of Wilkes and Royal streets.

For terms apply to

March 18 WM. HERBERT, Jun.

For Sale or to Rent.

THAT extensive and valuable property at the south east corner of King and Henry streets, comprising two STORES and DWELLING HOUSES. The corner store very handsomely fitted up for an Ironmongery and Hardware establishment, lately occupied by Messrs. Richard Sherrill & Co. and as a stand for that business is equal to any in town.—The other store is fitted for the Grocery business. This property may be purchased upon a very liberal credit, or it would be exchanged, at a fair valuation, for property improved nearer to the river. Enquire of

MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR.

February 28

Notice

I S hereby given the stockholders of the Fairfax Turnpike Company, that the 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th installments of 5 dollars each on the capital stock of said company are called for, payable on the 15th of March, 1st of April, 15th of April, 1st of May, 15th of May, 1st of June and 15th of June, to Joseph Ingle, Treasurer, Washington, or to Benjamin G. Thornton, Fairfax, Va.

By order of the Directors,

DANIEL CARROLL, of Dudin, Pres.

February 9 Mif

Re-sale of Valuable Lands,

FOR READY MONEY.

THE terms of a former sale not having been complied with, in pursuance of a decree of the United States' circuit court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, directing a re-sale of the tract of land called the Glebe Lands, in case the terms of the former sale should not be complied with, by the subscriber, shall, as commissioners under the decree of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, expose to sale for ready money at public auction, on Saturday the 18th day of April next, on the premises, that desirable tract of land, in the county of Alexandria, commonly called the Glebe Lands, situate about 2 miles from Georgetown ferry and 7 1/2 from Alexandria, containing 566 acres, by survey;—one half of which is well timbered with oak, hickory and chestnut. It is handsomely situated, good water, and a fine young orchard of the best selected apples and cherries. The land will be sold agreeably to survey, more or less. The title papers may be seen at any time on application to the subscribers. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE DENEALE, Com'r.

JOHN MUNCASTER,

March 19 A18

District of Columbia, to wit:

November Term, 1817

Alexandria county, IN CHANCERY.

John I. Behoue, Complainant,

AGAINST

Beckwith Butler and John McKeel, Defendants.

THE defendant John McKeel not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said John McKeel is not an inhabitant of this district.—On motion of the said complainant by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendant John McKeel do appear here on the first day of the next court, and enter his appearance to suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Beckwith Butler do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant John McKeel until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

Test, G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 28

Valuable Family Medicines.

JUST received, direct from the proprietors, the following valuable MEDICINES, all of which have been in use for a number of years past, in almost every part of the United States; have been highly patronized by people of the first respectability; and approved by those who have had occasion to make use of them, for the cure of those disorders for which they are severally calculated.

Dr. Lee's Genuine (Windham) Bilious Pills.

Universally known and used throughout the United States as a family medicine. The fame of these pills has become so great, that many have attempted to counterfeit them—to guard against this the proprietors have procured a stereotype label, and each box of Genuine Lee's Pills will hereafter be enclosed in

District of Columbia, to wit:

November Term, 1817

Alexandria county, IN CHANCERY.

William F. Thornton, Complainant,

AGAINST

James Dickerson, James English and David M. Black, Defendants.

The defendant James Dickerson and William Conn not having entered their appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said James Dickerson and William Conn are not inhabitants of this district.—On motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendants James Dickerson and William Conn do appear here on the first day of the next court, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant James Anderson, Jas. English and David M. Black do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants James Dickerson and William Conn until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

Test, G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 28

For the prevention and cure of BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVER.

is recommended

H.A.H.'s ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THIS Medicine has been attended

with a degree of success highly gratifying

to the inventor's feelings, in several parts

of the West Indies and in the Southern

and Middle States, &c.

Dr. Thompson's celebrated Eye Water.

For the cure of inflamed and sore eyes

almost every description. This valuable preparation comes highly recommended

from the most respectable sources.—

Price 50 and 25 cents a bottle.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,

For weakly and infirm constitutions.

Price 37 1/2 cents a box.

Hinchley's Infallible Remedy for the Piles,

A most valuable medicine. Price 50

cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For whitening and preserving the teeth—it may be used with the greatest

success. Price 50 cents a box.

Specific Drops for the Tooth Ache,

Which, in almost every case, gives instant relief in that distressing complaint.

Price 37 1/2 cents a bottle.

Cooley's Vegetable Elixir, for Coughs,

Asthma, Consumptions, &c.

A very valuable medicine to those

complaints. Price 50 cents a bottle.

For sale, in Alexandria, by Dr. Rich'd

H. Little; in Washington City, by Dr.

David Ott; in Georgetown, by Dr. John

Ott, Otho M. Linthium & Co. and Na

thaniel Jewett.

Henry Van West, John Johnston and

Tripplett & Neale, Defendants.

THE defendant Henry Van West not

having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said defendant Henry Van West is not an inhabitant of this district.—On motion of the said complainant by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendant Henry Van West until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

Test, G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 31

James Kennedy & Son,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public

that they have just received from